FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 DECEMBER 1985

Syrian-Jordanian Talks

A joint communique on Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm's visit to Amman noted the two sides' desire for joint Arab action to achieve a just, comprehensive, and permanent peace based on Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, headed by Jerusalem, and on the restoration of the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians. The communique, which was carried by PETRA-JNA and SANA, reaffirmed Syria and Jordan's rejection of partial and separate solutions as well as direct negotiations with Israel, reiterating their demand for an international conference. On Lebanon, the two sides expressed support for the Lebanese national resistance against "Israeli invasion forces and their agents" in the south. The communique also referred to both sides' "satisfaction" over the development of bilateral cooperation and economic cooperation.

King Husayn has accepted President Hafiz al-Asad's invitation to visit Syria and their summit meeting will be held in Damascus 15 December, the Amman paper *AKHBAR AL-USBU'* disclosed in a report on Al-Kasm's visit to Amman. Citing "well-informed sources," the paper said "new ideas" on the Iran-Iraq war were reviewed during Al-Kasm's visit, adding that the Jordanians expressed satisfaction with Syria's "positive stand" toward efforts to end the war and restore normal relations with Iraq.

Iran-Iraq War

A General Command communique carried by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi planes flew 113 combat missions against Iranian ground targets 11 December, inflicting "massive losses," and a military spokesman cited by INA revealed that Khark Island was also attacked from the air that day. Although Iraqi media did not specifically mention a raid on the Iranian town of Hoveyzeh, IRNA reported that Iraqi planes attacked in the town's "vicinity" for the second time in 2 days, adding that foreign reporters have been invited to Hoveyzeh to confirm the Iraqi attacks on civilians.

Lebanon

Implementation of the latest security plan for West Beirut began "successfully" 11 December, Prime Minister Rashid Karami asserted in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon broadcast a statement by the Sunni Islamic Grouping leaders criticizing "the fact that a partisan military police force not mentioned in the Damascus agreement has been given legitimacy and a role in the security plan."

A British official visiting Damascus was assured by Syrian leaders that they will work to secure the release of kidnapped British UNRWA employee Alec Collett, AFP noted. The Paris paper *LIBERATION* reported that the Soviet KGB procured the release of three kidnapped Soviet diplomats on 30 October by kidnapping a number of Hizballah activists, killing one of them and threatening to execute the others if the Soviet diplomats were not released, according to AFP.

Israeli-Egyptian talks in Herzliyya

"Understandings" were reached on "all aspects" of the Ra's al-Burqa' incident, including compensation for the victims' families, and "considerable progress" was made on military issues in the Tabah dispute, IDF radio disclosed. The Israeli delegation leader in remarks broadcast by the radio declared, however, that the Egyptian delegation has not changed its "approach" to the talks.

PLO Affairs

A Baghdad Voice of PLO radio commentary denied rumors that the PLO may recognize UN Resolution 242, stressing that the PLO "will never accept Resolution 242 as the only resolution for dealing with the Palestine question."

Sudan

The minister of interior announced that the Islamic Jihad organization is active in Sudan and plans to carry out acts of sabotage and assassinations of parties' executive leaders, SUNA reported. In a statement issued 11 December, the minister also disclosed that five members of the organization have been arrested.

Maghreb

Ceuta, Melilla Tension — Asserting that "tension is increasing" between Moroccans and Spaniards in Ceuta and Melilla, MAP reported that young Spanish demonstrators blockaded Moroccan traders' market stalls in Melilla 8 December in response to the Moroccans' opposition to the new aliens law. The agency later noted that socialist deputies in the Moroccan parliament called for a special meeting to consider the Spanish authorities' promulgation of the new law, which is "against Moroccan national interests."

Algeria-USSR Relations — FLN Political Bureau Member Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, who is on an official visit to Moscow, met Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev 11 December, Algiers radio reported.

Afghanistan

"Counterrevolutionaries" detonated two "powerful" bombs in Kabul, one near the civil aviation building 8 December and the other in the Kabul Polytechnic Institute 9 December, Kabul radio announced. The 8 December bombing killed 9 "innocent compatriots" and injured 45, and the 9 December blast injured 21 students while heavily damaging the institute's teaching center.

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Rebels Detonate Bombs in Kabul 8, 9 Dec
LD111623 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] The barbaric and criminal counterrevolutionaries who perpetrate hundreds of shameful and inhumane crimes in our country on the instruction of their imperialist masters detonated two powerful bombs in Kabul on 17 and 18 Qows [8 and 9 Dec] which caused the death and injury of a number of innocent compatriots. Quoting a spokesman of the security forces, a BAKHTAR correspondent reports that as a result of the explosion at about 0830 on 17 Qows of a bomb planted by the criminal counterrevolutionaries in the vicinity of the civil aviation department, located on the road to Khawaja Rawash, 9 of our innocent compatriots were martyred and another 45 persons were injured.

The source also added that on 18th Qows at 1230 hours another bomb, planted by counterrevolutionary elements in a corner of a teaching center of Kabul Polytechnic Institute, exploded. As a result, 21 of the students were injured and the building suffered heavy damage. The security organs of the country that are investigating the case are trying to capture the perpetrators of these explosions.

These crimes, and the hundreds of other crimes that have been committed in our beloved country by the savage counterrevolutionaries, have aroused the anger and profound hatred of our noble and toiling compatriots. These compatriots are cooperating with the security organs of the country in efforts to arrest the rebel bands.

9 Killed, 75 Wounded
LD120703 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0525 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Kabul, December 11, BAKHTAR — As a result of the exploding of bombs planted by the counter-revolution in the vicinity of the Department of Metrology, located on Khwaja Rawash Road of Kabul and Kabul Polytechnic Institute, nine people were killed and another 75 were wounded. The explosion also caused heavy damage to the building where it was exploded. It is not the first time that the civil people become victims of the planting of bombs of the counter-revolution.

USSR Delegation Meets With Kabul Court Officials
LD111306 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] This morning a delegation of the USSR's Supreme Court, headed by Yevgeniy Alekseyevich Smolentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, and accompanied by Nezamoddin Tahzib, president of the DRA Supreme Court, visited Kabul's provincial and city courts. They spoke with the president and judges of these courts in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. (?During this visit) the deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court presented (?three) medals of honor to the presidents of the provincial and city courts of Kabul. A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that the above delegation [words indistinct] met the [words indistinct]. According to the another report, this afternoon the judicial delegation of the Soviet Union, accompanied by the president of the Supreme Court, laid a wreath at the memorial column of the martyrs of the Sowr Revolution.

Security Forces Carry Out 'Successful Operations'
LD111237 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] As a result of successful operations by the security forces carried out in [words indistinct] (Qala-e Rustam) [words indistinct] village of Deh Sabz District, Kabul Province; [words indistinct] of Faryab Province; the environs of Arghandab District, Qandahar Province; the northeastern regions of Baghlan Province; and the environs of Enjil and Zendeh Jan Districts of Herat Province, a large number of the armed counterrevolutionaries were crushed, and a number of them were injured and [words indistinct]. Twenty weapons of various types, 1 box of antipersonnel mines, 1 communication unit, and 300 antitank mines were seized by our country's security forces. [passage indistinct]

DRA Armed Forces Capture Arms, Ammunition
LD111618 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0531 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Kabul December 10, BAKHTAR — A large quantity of arms and ammunition were captured by the Armed Forces of the DRA in mopping up operations carried out in Orgam [as received], west of Afghanistan and Kabul Provinces. These included 466 ground to ground rockets, more than one hundred mines, and grenades, 255 boxes of bullets, one unit of rocker launcher, 5 vehicles and 8 motorcycles. Considerable amount of propaganda leaflets and depots of food stuff were also captured from the bandits.

Rebel 'Ringmasters' Killed in Peshawar, Pakistan
LD111629 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0515 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Kabul, December 10, BAKHTAR — Four ringmasters of the Afghan counter-revolution were killed and seven persons were wounded seriously in a bomb explosion in [word indistinct] Hotel in Peshawar city of Pakistan. Reports reaching here say that the situation is aggravating in different parts of Pakistan, including Peshawar. The indignation and protest of the Pakistan people against the existence of Afghan counter-revolutionaries are getting worse and more intensified day by day.

Counterrevolutionary Group Surrenders to Authorities
LD111335 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Recently, 54 families from the villages of [words indistinct], Katawaz District, Paktika Province, have returned to their homes and dwellings and have resumed their peaceful life. According to another report a 7-man armed group, led by Mohammad Eshaq, ex-members of Nejat-e Milli band, after perceiving the truth of the glorious April Revolution and repenting their past deeds, have surrendered to the security forces in Chahar-Asyab District of Kabul City. Speaking on behalf of the others, one of them said the following:

Because we had been cooperating with the counterrevolutionary elements we had seen their inhumane and anti-Islamic deeds committed by them [words indistinct] and they had been giving us instructions to destroy bridges, schools, mosques, and other places; as we ourselves had destroyed the school of Lalander, Shahtot bridge in Lalander, and the Lalander mosque. [words indistinct].

More Surrender

LD111607 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0525 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Kabul, December 10, BAKHTAR: About three hundred armed persons formerly linked to counter-revolutionary gangs voluntarily surrendered to the armed forces of the DRA with their ringleaders Haji Zikria, Kamal Udin and Shah Nawaz in (?Badghis) Province, south of Afghanistan [as received]. According to another report, 30 armed persons along with their weapons surrendered to the armed forces of Baghlan Province, north of (?the) country.

Shahnawaz, representing others, pledged [word indistinct] (?all-sided) cooperation with the revolutionary state to eliminate the counter-revolutionary bandits and to establish peace and security in the country.

He said, "We have seen the barbaric activities of the counter-revolutionary (?bandits and) so we decided to join the [word indistinct] the revolutionary state."

Jeddah: Afghan Mujahidin Attack Soviet Fuel Convoys

GF110636 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Afghan mujahidin last week attacked two Soviet fuel convoys en route to the Afghan capital. This has led to a shortage of fuel in Kabul. Western diplomats in Islamabad said that this attack led to the closure of the road north of Kabul for 2 weeks. The main highway south of the Afghan capital has been closed since late last month.

Riyadh: Afghan Mujahidin Kill 200 Soviet Troops

GF120534 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Afghan Mujahidin killed more than 200 Soviet occupation troops during battles in the strategic Panjshir Valley, which leads to Pakistan, on 2 December. Mujahidin sources in Islamabad said yesterday that the Soviet invasion forces attempted to set up a military post in Hazara valley. The Afghan mujahidin, however, severed the supply lines of these forces and launched an attack on them which foiled their plans to sever the road that leads to Laghman Province and Pakistan.

Nine of the Afghan regime's agents were killed and 75 others were wounded in bomb attacks the Mujahidin launched against the building housing the Civil Aviation Authority and an institute on Kabul's outskirts during the past 2 days.

Student Clash in Chittagong Leaves 1 Dead

HK120708 Hong Kong AFP in English 0701 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Dhaka, Dec 12 (AFP) — One student was killed and at least 67 injured in a clash between rival student groups last night at a college near the southeastern port city of Chittagong, newspaper reports said today. Police arrested nearly fifty people in connection with the incident which began when about 100 armed students raided Hathazari Madarasha College, a religious college for Moslem students, the reports said. The students who launched the raid were demanding the readmission of certain students expelled earlier from the college.

Six policemen and two teachers were among those injured in the three-hour clash, hospital sources said. Authorities at Chittagong city said the situation was now under control and that security reinforcements had been dispatched to keep things calm.

SARC Ministers To Meet in Pakistan in 1986

BK100431 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] SARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] finance and planning ministers are to meet in Pakistan next year. This was stated by the visiting finance and planning minister of Pakistan, Dr Mahbubul Haq, while talking to Bangladeshi economists in Dhaka yesterday. He said during the meeting they will take tangible steps toward fruitful economic cooperation among the SARC countries. Dr Mahbubul Haq said there is an enormous economic potentiality in SARC countries. The organization should have a standing committee on economic affairs and should [words indistinct] political impetus during the Dhaka summit. Efforts should be made to explore the economic feasibility of the SARC as the leaders of the seven nations have their political (?goodwill). Dr Haq underscored the need for developing communication, including telecommunication, and building transport facilities among the SARC countries. In this context he referred to a proposal of floating a SARC airline [words indistinct] national airlines of the seven countries.

He also expressed the need for increasing the volume of trade among the SARC countries as there is a vast scope of cooperation in trade with the rest of the world. Bangladesh's finance adviser, Mr M. Syeduzzaman, was also present on the occasion. Earlier, the visiting Pakistani finance minister, Dr Mahbubul Haq, called on the Bangladesh finance adviser.

Commentary Views Economic, Political Ties With PRC

BK101608 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1540 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Bangladesh and China are good friends. Excellent relations exist between the two nations on every front. It is against this backdrop that two important visits will take place. Commerce Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed has left for China yesterday. The foreign minister of China is due in Dhaka on 24th of this month. This will be the first visit to Bangladesh by a Chinese foreign minister. Both the occasions will provide opportunities for expansion of bilateral ties between the two countries. The commerce minister during his stay in China will meet his counterpart and other high officials concerned with trade. The existing trade relations between China and Bangladesh and matters on widening of trade relations in future will also be discussed. The ninth barter protocol with China will be signed during commerce minister's stay in Beijing. The size of the eighth barter protocol was $32 million.

Meanwhile, the visit by the Chinese foreign minister to Dhaka, close on the heels of SARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] summit, assumes political significance. China has borders with four SARC nations, namely India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Bhutan. China has publicly commended the creation of the SARC. It is obvious that the foreign ministers will devote a large chunk of their discussions to the successful launching of SARC at the summit level. The Bangladesh foreign minister will apprise his Chinese counterpart about the outcome of the SARC summit and the determination expressed by the leaders of the seven South Asian countries to work for the success of the forum.

Bangladesh and China have identical views on many international, regional, and bilateral issues. Both are Third World countries and are trying to develop their economies for the benefit of their respective people. China is better placed than Bangladesh and is extending assistance and cooperation in economic and technological fields to Bangladesh. China is helping Bangladesh in setting up a urea factory and building a bridge over the river Burhi Ganga. Both the schemes are of vital importance to the economy of Bangladesh. Bangladesh's claim of success in its foreign policy initiative has substance. Its contribution toward advancing the cause of international peace, progress, and development through cooperation has been significant considering the short time of 10 years the country has associated itself with the comity of nations. The success is manifested in the appreciation Bangladesh has received in various world and regional forums for its principled stand on global and other issues. A consistent policy with clear objective of promoting national interests and securing the hard-earned independence and sovereignty of the countries has made the success possible.

Bangladesh will continue to play an active role in achieving solutions to the political and economic issues defying solution. And we are certain most other developing nations, China is one of them, will vigorously strive for international peace and amity. China and Bangladesh will work in close collaboration for bilateral economic development and peace in the region. The upcoming visit of the foreign minister of China will further cement the bond of friendship between the two nations. The visit of our commerce minister to China, now taking place, will further expand trade ties. Bangladesh-China relations will grow from strength to strength in days to come. Development and progress through cooperation in an increasing interdependent world will continue to expand. Bangladesh-China collaboration in economic and political fields will continue to inspire people.

Gandhi Reviews Country's Defense Production

BK110935 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] The prime minister has said the production process in the defense sector should be highly efficient so that unnecessary expenditure can be eliminated and the saving can be used for economic development. Addressing the consultative committee of MP's [members of parliament] attached to the Ministry of Defense, Mr Rajiv Gandhi emphasized there should be optimum utilization of manpower by upgrading their skill. Ordinance factories should concentrate on production of strategic and sensitive items of hardware and other production activities should be given up in a phased manner.

The prime minister has ever assured the members that the objective is not to reduce manpower but to improve purposiveness and efficiency and make production cost-effective. He emphasized that there is a dynamic interaction between defense research and production agencies. This has been further strengthened.

The minister of state for defense, Mr Sukh Ram, pointed out that defense production has gone up both in value and volume.

During the discussions the members asked for a close watch on inventory, quality and timely deliveries. They also asked for a linkage between defense industries and the country's industrial infrastructure.

Gandhi Calls Nuclear Deterrent Option 'Dangerous'

BK120346 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] The prime minister has said that a doctrine of nuclear deterrents in South Asia will be highly dangerous for the region. In an interview to *ASIA WEEK* magazine of Hong Kong, Mr Rajiv Gandhi rejected the suggestion that both India and Pakistan acquire a few [word indistinct] nuclear bombs so that they could deter each other and think of nation-building. He said this will only lead to a very expensive and escalating arms race between the two countries. It will also be extremely dangerous from the point of view of humanity.

Replying to a question, the prime minister said we have not build up forces on our western border, nor do we intend to give Pakistan a military drubbing. Our intention is one of defense. The two countries, he said, are equally matched on that front.

Referring to Kampuchea, Mr Gandhi said there are possibilities of settlement as Vietnam has categorically said that it will be pulling out of that country by 1990. He said he is looking forward for improving relations with the Asian countries, though there are certain areas of differences.

Official Accuses Pakistan of Arming Sikh Militants

HK111445 Hong Kong AFP in English 1351 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Dec 11 (AFP) — India today said Pakistan was arming Sikh militants with stenguns, revolvers and grenades, in connection with the independence drive in Punjab State.

Minister of State for the Interior Arun Nehru in a written answer to a question in the lower house of Parliament today said this was revealed by arrested suspected militants.

India repeatedly has accused Pakistan of aiding Sikh militants in Punjab, which Pakistan has denied.

Commentary Welcomes Launching of SARC

BK100120 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1340 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Commentary by H. Sitarama Rao, special correspondent of PTI]

[Text] The emrgence of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, SARC, will go a long way in ushering in a new era of understanding, fraternity, and cooperation among the seven South Asian countries. The seven Asian nations — India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, and Maldives — with many commanalities have been lacking any such institutional arrangement for cooperation till the idea of South Asian regional cooperation was mooted in 1980 through a letter written by the then Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman to his counterparts in the region for cooperation and friendship. It was but right that the vision and foresight of the late Ziaur Rahman has now taken concrete shape with the leaders of the seven nations adopting at their summit, which concluded in Dhaka on Sunday [8 December], the Charter and Dhaka Declaration for regional cooperation, making a turning point in the history of this part of the world involving 1 billion people.

The Dhaka Declaration and the Charter will play an important role in accelerating the pace of economic and social development and promote national and collective self-reliance and promote the cause of peace, progress, and stability in South Asia and the world. Geography, tradition, shared history with bitter experience of colonial rule, socioeconomic and cultural crosscurrents, and above all, the common challenge to fulfill the growing expectations of the peoples of this region offer an ideal opportunity for cooperation on a regional basis. Vast potentialities for development exist in almost all sectors through proper utilization of available resources of the countries of the region. All the seven countries are developing ones with varying degrees of development. And while formulating subsequent proposals for development, this fact should get due consideration so as to make regional cooperation meaningful, and help bridge the existing developmental gaps amongst the countries.

Regional cooperation is a dynamic process. It will grow; it will widen; and it will strengthen. It is only through regional cooperation that South Asia can hope to have an increasing and effective voice in international fora. Effective cooperation will, however, largely depend on the political will and direction which has to come from those holding the destiny of the peoples of the

region. And if the views expressed by leaders of these seven countries are any indication, there should be no doubt about the dream of Ziaur Rahman becoming a reality.

Improvement of political climate is a basic prerequisite for any cooperation. If cooperation among the other nations can transcend boundaries, language, race or culture, then surely, one can expect the same in the South Asian countries where there is so much in common. Cooperation in the economic and cultural fields will surely contribute toward greater political understanding, peace, and security in the region. The summit of the leaders of the seven South Asian nations has set the right note for the much-needed cooperation and has pledged that mistrust and conflict should be replaced by understanding and cooperation for the welfare and betterment of the millions living in the region. The leaders — the Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi; the host nation's president, Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad; General Ziaul Haq of Pakistan; King Birendra of Nepal; and the Sri Lankan president, Mr J.R. Jayewardene; King Jigme Singye Wangchuk of Bhutan; and the Maldives president, Mr M.A. Gayoom — have shown their political will to open a new chapter in the economic development of the region through mutual cooperation.

Recognizing peace in the world as basic to removing poverty and hunger, the summit has called for an end to the arms race, a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, and stressed the Nonaligned Movement's demand for a new economic order in which the needs and goals of the poorest of the poor countries were recognized. The goals set for SARC in its Charter include: 1. Promotion of quality of life, accelerate economic growth, and provide opportunity to all to live in dignity, 2. Strengthen collective self-reliance, contribute to mutual trust, 3. Active collaborations in the economic, technical, and scientific fields, including cooperation with other countries and in international forums, and 4. Increase people-to-people contacts and information between the nations of the region.

SARC summits will be held every year; the next to be hosted by New Delhi in November 1986. This is an indication of the desire of the leaders of the seven countries to see that the movement gets momentum and yields quick results. The Charter and the Dhaka Declaration make clear the SARC respect for sovereign equality, territorial integrity, national independence and nonuse of force, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, and peaceful settlement of all disputes. If these goals are achieved, there is no doubt that it would lead to peace, prosperity, and faster development in the region.

Karachi Reports Rebels Bomb Afghan Finance Ministry
BK111555 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] According to reports from Afghanistan, the mujahidin have blown up a part of the Karmal administration's Finance Ministry building in Kabul. The blast was reportedly caused by a bomb planted by the mujahidin. Radio Tehran says the mujahidin also attacked a temporary military camp of the Karmal administration in Chahar As'ab area early this month, setting ablaze a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Paper Reports Afghan Spies Caught in Peshawar
GF111636 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 8 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Peshawar, 6 Dec — Another group of Afghan spies has been uncovered in Pakistan. These agents of the Afghan intelligence service "KHAD" were busy in their activities on Joganshah Street in the heart of the City of Peshawar. Two of the group's members have been arrested. They are father and son.

A special police party raided the area and found a number of top secret documents, dairies, and forged identity cards. The spies also led the police to where a number of other important items, along with 0.95 kg of the finest heroin were found. Another agent was arrested at this location, but his name is being kept secret.

It is believed that the agents are also members of an international drug trafficking ring. The spies were traced when inquiries were being conducted in connection with recent bomb explosions in Peshawar.

Meanwhile, according to Radio Kabul, Karmal has made important changes in the "KHAD". The head of the intelligence organization, Dr Najibullah, has been removed from service and his deputy chief, Ghulam Faruqi Ya'qubi, has succeeded him. Mr Ya'qubi has also been given full membership in the party's Political Bureau. It should be recalled that Najibullah is also secretary to the Central Committee of the ruling party. He will continue to hold this post.

It is said that the reshuffle in "KHAD" was due to the arrest in Pakistan of the Afghan spies.

Noorani Clarifies Siachin Glacier Policy in Assembly
GF111322 Karachi DAWN in English 3 Dec 85, p 10

[Report by DAWN's Islamabd Bureau]

[Text] Islamabad, Dec 2: If the dispute between Pakistan and India over the Siachin Glacier is not settled by negotiations "We shall see to it that every inch of our territory is restored," declared the Federal Minister of State for foreign Affairs, Mr Zain Noorani, in the National Assembly today while replying to a privilege motion.

Mr Noorani said President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, had also discussed the matter at Oman last month and he hoped that the dispute would be settled peacefully.

The privilege motion was moved by Shaykh Rashid Ahmad regarding a statement, which the federal Minister of state for foreign Affairs, had issued on Nov 6 in replying to a number of adjournment motions concerning the Siachin Glacier, including the one moved by Sh. Rashid.

Before the speaker ruled the privilege motion out of order, Mr Zain Noorani explained the situation in the Siachin Glacier and said that since 1947 Pakistan had exercised control over the area in which the Siachin Glacier was situated, and had at all times asserted its claim over it.

He said the Pakistan Government had been lodging protests with India whenever Indian expeditions or forces had intruded into the area. These instrusions began only a few years back, since April 1984, to be precise. The Pakistan Government, he said, has initiated diplomatic and other peaceful actions to prevent deterioration of the situation. Similarly military steps had been taken to safeguard our interests.

He recalled that on Nov 20 last, while addressing the press at the airport on his return from Oman, President Zia had stated that Pakistan was fully defending its territory in this area and that Pakistan was not in a weak position.

Replying to an adjournment motion, jointly moved by six members of the House namely Sahibzada Muhammad Ahmad, Muhammad Usman Khan Noori, Muhammad Akram Ansari, Allama Abdul Nustafa al-Azhari, Allama Syed Shah Turab-ul-haq Qadri and Qamarunnisa Qamar, regarding some shooting incident on the line of control in Kashmir, Mr Zain Noorani said, on behalf of the defence minister, that Indian troops, along the line of control in the Bhimber Sector had carried out unprovoked firing from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Oct 12. As a result of this a civilian of village Penga, who was ploughing the fields, received injuries. He was immediately provided medical treatment by the Pakistan troops in the area, but he expired. in self-defence, the Pakistan troops engaged the Indian troops with small arms fire.

He said a protest had been lodged with the United Nations military observers groups for this serious violation of the "line of control" by the Indian troops.

The minister said, "line of control" occasionally witnessed unprovoked violations of this nature by the Indian troops. "Our troops take appropriate defensive measures to deal with such situations and defend every inch of our territory."

Iran Pledges Support for Pakistan if India Attacks
GF111538 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu 6 Dec 85 p 1

[Aiwan-e Waqt Report]

[Text] Lahore — The vice chairman of Iran's highest organization, the Council of Experts, Ayatollah Ebrahim Amini, and Iranian ambassador to Pakistan Mir Mahmud Musavi have

stated that it is a confirmed policy of Iran that if a non-Muslim country attacks Pakistan or any other Muslim country, Iran would go to the aid of the Muslim country. Thus, should India commit aggression against Pakistan, Iran would follow its confirmed policy and strongly support the agrieved country.

These views were expressed by Ayatollah Ebrahim Amini and Mir Mahmud Musavi during a special sitting in the Aiwan-e Waqt [*NAWA-E WAQT* newspaper's office]. Mr Hasan Shirazi Kasai', the Iranian consul-general in Lahore and 'Ali 'Awar Muji, the director of the Iranian Cultural Center, also participated in this sitting. The *NAWA-E WAQT* panel consisted of Irshad Ahmad Arif and Muhammad Sharif Kiyani.

Ayatollah Ebrahim Amini said: We are happy with the efforts being made in Pakistan to establish an Islamic system. In light of the experience that we have gained in this respect, we can say that it is essential when setting up an Islamic system to avoid minor differences. One should act on the established tenets of Islam and on the question of prayers and fasting instead of quarrel over minor differences. One should follow the jointly agreed upon principles. In Iran, the public law is mostly according to the religious jurisprudence of the masses, while in personal law there is complete freedom of though to every sect. Courts in Iran have judges of Sunni Hanbali sects who also deal with cases on personal laws. However, since the majority in Iran holds the Asna 'Ashri Ja'fari faith [belief in the 12 imams], the official religion in our Constitution is mentioned as Islam. The term is explained according to the Ja'fariyeh religious prudence.

He further said: If we were to remain entangled in Shi'a-Sunni differences, there would be no unity among the Muslims. This is what the non-Muslim powers want.

He added: There could not be any war in any region if the big powers did not desire it. If there is a war between India and Pakistan in South Asia, there is bound to be the hand of the big powers in it, especially the United States.

He added: It is our religious and constitutional duty to go to the aid of all Muslim countries.

Ayatollah Amini contradicted reports that Iran has sold the gold of the dome of Imam Reza's mausoleum. On the contrary, he stated that Iran covered all of the domes of mausoleums in Iran and Iraq with gold and that the mausoleum of Imam Reza has been enlarged.

He noted that Iran's economy is strong despite the war.

He said: We have not borrowed a single dollar from anyone over the past 5 years, while Iraq is indebted to the tune of $60 million [as published].

Iranian Ambassador Mir Mahmud Musavi said: In Iran, we have religious jurisprudence, which is followed by the majority, but in Pakistan the position is different. Here the question of Islamization will be resolved politically. In Iran, the superpowers had created problems in the past for the Shi'a and Sunni elements, but we have overcome them.

He stated that if the influence of the big powers was brought to an end in this region, there could be no war. We believe that if war happens in this region, it would be the result of the influence of the big powers. We will not, therefore, join in such a war.

He added that he could not see any possibility of a war between India and Pakistan in view of the peculiar situation existing in Afghanistan. He also added: We had given up taking interest in the Regional Cooperation for Development Organization, but in view of our brotherly relations with Pakistan and Turkey we have established a new organization based on economic cooperation. This organization held a meeting in Tehran and the next meeting will be held in Pakistan in a couple of months.

He said: There are basic differences between the Ba'th Party of Iraq and Syria. We have relations with Syria because this country has opposed Israel for the last 10 years; furthermore, it supports the Islamic Revolution in Iran. He said: I am happy about the SARC summit meeting. Unity is essential to end the influence of the superpowers.

He further said: Iran has bought no arms from the United States, the Soviet Union, or England for the past 5 years. We capture huge dumps of Iraqi heavy arms in the battlefield and we buy light arms on the open market. In any case, we do not want to use any arms made in the United States, South Africa, or Israel. Light arms are being made in our own country also. A large armament factory was opened in Iran last week. This will make us self-sufficient in light arms.

He said: Our economy is satisfactory. Industrial growth was 28 percent in 1983-84. Concerning the current agricultural situation, 2 years ago we imported cotton from Pakistan, but now we export it. Similarly, in textiles our imports are gradually being curtailed.

Both the leaders praised the policy of the *NAWA-E WAQT* and stated that the paper publishes news based on truth and reality.

SRI LANKA

Jayewardene, Zia Address Banquet in Colombo

BK111144 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] President and Madame Jayewardene hosted a banquet last night in honor of the president of Pakistan, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, and Begum Ziaul Haq at the Janadhipathi Mandiraya [President's House].

In his speech, the president said as long as his government existed in this country and he was its head any public statement he made expressed the sincere views of the government. Mr Jayewardene said that he had tried to lay down certain principles of conduct in public and foreign affairs and never said things which he did not believe in or which he could not sustain. The advice given by Lord Buddha was: If you cannot express your views correctly and impartially, don't speak. That was the policy he adopted.

In reply, President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that his visit to Sri Lanka was the realization of a long cherished desire. He said that Sri Lanka had given strong support to the principles of respect for the independence and integrity of states of sovereign equality and to noninterference and that Pakistan was proud to be a neighbor and friend of Sri Lanka.

General Zia said he was proud of his personal friendship with President Jayewardene and looked forward to the privilege of a most rewarding exchange of views with him.

The visiting Pakistan president, accompanied by President Jayewardene, arrived in Anuradhapura by a special helicopter this morning. They were received by District Minister Chandra Bandara and Cultural Affairs Minister E.L.B. Hurulle. Present on the occasion were Deputy Minister A.M.S. Adhikari, District Minister (Mahindra Korma), a member from (Himpale), (Daya Walgambahu), and the government agent for Anuradhapura, (K.P.A. Dasanayaka).

After their visit to Anuradhapura, the two presidents left for the hill capital of Kandy where they will participate in a number of religious ceremonies. The two leaders will also visit the Sri Dalada Maligawa and the botanical gardens at Peradeniya later in the day.

Karachi Radio Report

BK111204 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said Pakistan and Sri Lanka hold similar views on contemporary international issues and both believe that great power rivalry and attempt to impose hegemony endangered human survival. Speaking at a banquet given for him by the Sri Lankan president, Mr Junius Richard Jayewardene, in Colombo tonight, the president said both countries agreed that the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of peaceful coexistence provided a sound basis for the maintenance of international peace and promotion of good neighborly relations.

Aoout Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the president said it posed a serious threat to the peace and security of the region and had far-reaching international ramifications. He pointed out that the indirect Geneva talks held under the aegis of the United Nations secretary general had yielded positive results on some substantive issues. The president said it was evident there could be no settlement unless the Soviet Union agreed to withdraw its forces within a reasonable timeframe. Similarly, he said, Vietnam should withdraw its forces from Kampuchea for a peaceful settlement of the issue. He also called for the solution of the Middle East problem and the Iran-Iraq war and said both Pakistan and Sri Lanka condemned the Pretoria regime's inhuman policy of racial discrimination and demanded the liquidation of apartheid.

About the recently concluded SARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] summit, the president said both countries shared the view that the new organization has immense potential for opening up avenues of economic progress and for creating trust and confidence among the countries in the region. He said it was in the interest of the peoples of the region that South Asia be maintained as a nuclear weapons-free zone. Most countries of South Asia, including Pakistan and Sri Lanka, he said, firmly supported this aim. Pakistan has also offered to (?assume) a binding international obligation in a solemn treaty with India to renounce nuclear weapons. He said a [word indistinct] aspect of peace and cooepration required genuine respect for sovereign equality and reciprocity.

About Pakistan-Sri Lanka relations, the president turned them as exemplary. In the political fields, both had a complete understanding. There were no problems between them. Their economic relations were marked by mutual benefit. Both of them were keen to expand contacts and to learn from each other's experience. He said the people of Pakistan admired the great strides taken by Sri Lanka in the economic and social fields under the dynamic and farsighted leadership of President Jayewardene. He said the just and resolute policy followed by Sri Lanka to safeguard its unity and territorial integrity merited the maximum support of all friends and neighbors of Sri Lanka.

In his speech, President Jayewardene pointed to the [word indistinct] role played by Pakistan and Sri Lanka in the comity of nations and said there was no better proof of the strength and vitality of their friendship. He said, as two developing countries of the Third World, they faced similar problems and shared [words indistinct] of political and economic issues confronting them. This identity of outlook had led to close cooperation between them at the United Nations and other international forums. The Sri Lanka president referred to the tradition of close of economic cooperation between the two countries and said during his recent visit to Pakistan the two countries had agreed to enlarge the areas of economic cooperation. He said his visit to Pakistan and the Pakistan president's current visit had helped to forge among the two peopies an appreciation of their respective histories and cultural heritage and also deep understanding of ideals and aspirations. He said President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's current visit to Sri Lanka, Maldives, and later to New

Delhi should be regarded as the first manifestation of the spirit of cooperation fostered at the SARC summit in Dhaka.

The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, and President Jayewardene held over 2 hours of discussions in Colombo this afternoon. The two heads of state first met secretly and were then joined by their aides. They held discussions on bilateral matters and issues of regional interest. The talks focused special attention on increasing economic cooperation and [words indistinct] between the two countries.

The finance minister, Dr Mahbubul Haq, will meet his Sri Lankan counterpart on Friday to further discuss matters in the economic field. The Pakistan information secretary also met his Sri Lanka counterpart and discussed cooperation in the fields of mass education and cultural exchanges.

An official spokesman told newsmen after the talks that the warmth and cordiality at the talks was a manifestation of the friendliest relations existing between the two countries. In this connection, he referred to the warm and hearty welcome accorded to the president on his arrival in Colombo this morning and said this was another manifestation of the cordial relations between the two countries. He said the most cordial talks and exchange of views between President Ziaul Haq and President Jayewardene in Colombo had paved the war for increased economic cooperation and greater contacts between two friendly countries, particularly in the fields of education, culture, and information.

Radio Pakistan's special representative, Nisar Sheikh, in a dispatch from Colombo says the wide-ranging coverage given by the media and newspapers in Sri Lanka demonstrated the deep understanding and affection the two nations have for each other. The cordiality and warmth which marked the meetings of the Pakistan president with the Sri Lanka president and later with the Sri Lanka prime minister was a manifestation of the close and warm relations between the two countries.

General Denies 'Final Offensive' on Tamils Planned

HK121038 Hong Kong AFP in English 1012 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Colombo, Dec 12 (AFP) — A high-ranking Sri Lankan official today denied Tamil separatist charges that its armed forces were preparing for a "final offensive" against militants in the northern province.

The official also denied a statement issued by one Tamil separatist group that fighter planes had been fitted with napalm bombs and that Malaysian mercenaries had been contracted to fly some aircraft.

Lieutenant-General Cyril Ranatunge, in charge of the anti-guerrilla joint operations command said that there had been no troop build up in the north as alleged by the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF).

The EPRLF charge was reported by the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) from the group's base in the southern Indian city of Madras.

"We have had the normal turn-around of troops. I have had to bring back those who have been in the north for several months and replace them," Lt. Gen. Ranatunge told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The EPRLF claimed that "armaments and thousands of troops" were being moved to the north in preparation for a "final offensive" against Tamil militants fighting an often bloody campaign to set up an independent state in the north and east.

"I wish I had thousands of troops to move. In fact the northern commander is at me for withdrawing some of the men and material under his command," Lt. Gen. Ranatunge said.

"We do not have any napalm bombs. So how can we have fitted them on fighter planes," he added when asked about the EPRLF charge.

2 Tamils Die, 3 Injured in Accidental Explosion

HK120857 Hong Kong AFP in English 0623 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Colombo, Dec 12 (AFP) — Two Tamil militants died and three others were seriously wounded when explosives they were carrying in a vehicle accidentally blew up yesterday, security sources said today.

The incident occurred near Point Pedro in the northern Jaffna Peninsula late yesterday, the sources added.

The militants had planned to plant the explosives on the road leading to the nearby Kankasanturai Army Camp, when they were accidentally set off, the sources said.

They were apparently hoping to ambush an army patrol from the camp, they added.

Armed militants later removed the bodies of their two dead colleagues from the mortuary in Jaffna Hospital, residents there said.

They also ordered the hospital staff to treat their wounded colleagues, the residents added.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Khamene'i Address Karbala Convoy

LD101420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] A Central News Unit correspondent reports that Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly and the Imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council, today addressed a large number of people in the Karbala wayfarers' convoy. He said: No doubt, your convoy and its passing before the Majlis today is an historic moment of our times and will prove to become a momentous moment in our history. The Majlis speaker added: The strength of the revolution right from the outset lay in your movement, and this fundamental aspect, this secret of success and this rare historical reality has so far proved itself. We owe the revolution's victory, the successes on the war front, and the social and political victories, to the people and the presence of the people on the scene; the future of the revolution will also be due to your presence on the scene.

Our country and society are living in conditions in which the people's incredible and astonishing movement is unprecedented in history. During this Basij and Unity Week, you are demonstrating something which is truly new to us who have been deeply involved in the revolution. Our expectation from the army, corps, and Basij commanders is that they use this rare attitude of the young and the selfless Basij forces, and — God willing — continue to do so until the end of the war, and to do something so that, using the people's enthusiasm, this devastating war will be ended in favor of the world's Muslims and deprived. We call upon you and our dear nation to continue this movement, to see to it that the fronts will always be ready and fully manned, to maintain this enthusiasm until we finish the war.

Later, Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the president and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, in a speech said: This gathering of people from various sections is a harbinger of our people's unity and solidarity. This is exactly what strikes fear in the fullest sense of the word into the enemy. For this reason, many are terrified of the unity of expression of the various sections of the people, striving to see that this unity is eliminated. Now, 5 years after the war was imposed on us, you can see for yourselves that whenever the people are called upon to demonstrate their presence, or they themselves feel they should demonstrate their presence, they show the necessary enthusiasm. Can it be explained in any way other than the fact that God is with the people and with the revolution, and that it is God who is paving the way for victory for this nation and for this revolution?

The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council added: Your assembling together is a form of struggle and a blow to the enemy. You should realize that the enemy is terrified of your gathering. This gathering and unity worries Saddam. This assembly makes the Baghdad regime and palace dwellers tremble. The chairman of the Supreme Defense Council added: With regard to the war, the position of the Islamic Republic of Iran is clearly 100 percent in line with the people's wishes. We lack nothing for achieving victory. The most effective weapon for vindicating the rights of a nation is the nation's determination. Why should we not be hopeful when we have this? So, our people and the Islamic Republic's officials say: We will continue the war until final victory over the enemy and the vindication of the rights of this wronged people.

Musavi on U.S. Policy on Nicaragua, OPEC Quotas

LD101831 Tehran IRNA in English 1138 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 10, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi in an interview with IRNA here Tuesday condemned the delivery of the sophisticated U.S. ground-to-air missiles to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

He stressed that by the delivery of modern weapons to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, the U.S. was creating more tension in Central America.

The prime minister further added that the U.S. will have to bear the consequences of arming the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. He hailed the high morale of the revolutionary Nicaraguans in their confrontation with U.S. plots and said that Iranian revolutionary people, due to their constant fight against U.S. imperialism, fully realised struggles of the Nicaraguan revolutionaries.

He referred to the ever-increasing tension in Central America and called on progressive forces in the world to increase their support for the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua.

He added that the U.S. should remember its bitter past experiences of interferring in the affairs of others and, therefore, should know that in case of further U.S. interference in Central America, independent countries of the world will not remain indifferent.

The prime minister refuted allegations of some news agencies that Iran will possibly increase its oil production by coming spring and added that the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly supports the present production ceiling determined by the OPEC.

But, he stressed, in case of any increase in the production quota of the Iraqi Regime, Iran will also increase its production. In return for a single additional barrel produced by the Baghdad regime, Iran will produce two barrels, he added. He said that despite Iraqi attacks on the Khark Island, Iran's oil exports will reach 13 million barrels per day in future and noted that at present the production rate was high.

Musavi Remarks Cited on 11 Dec Cabinet Session

LD120048 Tehran IRNA in English 1751 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 11, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi at a press conference after Wednesday's Cabinet session discussed the foreign minister's visit to Saudi Arabia as well as the oil minister's participation in the just concluded OPEC session in Geneva.

The premier said that Velayati's visit to Saudi Arabia was to explain the Islamic Republic's stance concerning the Iraqi imposed war.

Terming the outcome of the Riyadh talks successful, he reiterated Iran's policy of safeguarding peace in the region.

On OPEC and oil price Musavi said Iran's policies have been rather stabilized in OPEC and that "we should establish coordination with other member countries" he added.

IRNA Reports on 11 December Cabinet Session

LD120053 Tehran IRNA in English 1728 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 11, IRNA — Iran's Cabinet in its Wednesday meet discussed the ways and means for providing financial assistance to civil servants.

President Khamene'i who was present at the Cabinet meet, said that the civil servants are the backbone of the executive power and that all government plans would be left unfinished if the Cabinet did not consider their problems.

The president further said that civil servants are among the most oppressed classes of the society and that it is necessary to ensure their welfare and job security.

The minister of housing and urban development, Serajeddin Kazeruni presented the Cabinet results of a housing survey conducted by his ministry which was discussed by other ministers.

The Cabinet decided to establish a committee comprising cabinet ministers to investigate the welfare of government employees and agreed to debate the decision in the next week session of the Cabinet.

Meanwhile, ministers of foreign affairs and oil, 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Gholam Reza Aqazadeh gave reports on their visits to Saudi Arabia and Geneva.

Further Reportage on Visit of Swedish Official

Greeted by Sheykh ol-Eslam

LD090943 Tehran IRNA in English 0840 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 9, IRNA — The Swedish deputy foreign minister for political affairs, Jan Eliasson, heading a delegation arrived here Sunday night and was welcomed by political deputy of the Iranian Foreign Ministry Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam and other officials of the ministry.

Speaking to IRNA upon his arrival, he said that during his three-day visit he will hold talks with Iranian officials including Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi and Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati on expansion of mutual relations in political, economic and cultural fields.

Furthermore, latest developments in the region, Afghanistan crisis, Palestinian issue and situation in Lebanon will be discussed, the Swedish official added.

Eliasson has visited Iran five times in post-revolutionary period as the advisor of the Swedish prime minister, Olof Palme. His visit was suggested by the Swedish Foreign Ministry and approved by the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Received by Velayati

LD120034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] In a meeting with Foreign Minister Velayati, the political under secretary at the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized the observance of international law and the following up of the course of the imposed war by the authorities of his country. [sentence as heard] He said: We believe international law is beset with certain shortcomings. We wish to make some efforts in this respect and toward its full implementation.

Mr Velayati referred to Iraq's imposed war against Iran and to the stands adopted by international organizations. He said: International organizations have not been able to put an end to Iraq's violation of international laws. When the Iraqi regime occupied a part of our country at the start of the war, the Security Council called on both sides to observe a ceasefire and said nothing about the Iraqi forces pulling back. The Security Council has still not changed its stand.

Mr Velayati continued: Yesterday, the Iraqi regime raided Hoveyzeh and bombed the city's populated areas. So far, the United Nations has done nothing about this.

During the meeting, bilateral relations and the prospects for cooperation between Iran and Sweden were discussed. There was also an exchange of views.

Comments on Visit, Departs

LD120706 Tehran IRNA in English 0632 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Tehran, Dec. 12, IRNA — The Swedish deputy foreign minister for political affairs, Jan Eliasson, left Tehran Thursday morning at the end of a three-day visit and talks with the Iranian officials.

Speaking to IRNA prior to his departure, the Swedish official described relations between his country and Iran as being satisfactory and added that the mutual ties were growing further.

On subjects of his discussion with the Iranian officials, he said that they included mutual relations, international and regional issues.

During his stay in Tehran, Eliasson held talks with Iranian officials including Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi and Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

Oil Minister Interviewed on Geneva OPEC Meeting

LD111527 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
2030 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Unidentified correspondent's 10 December interview with Petroleum Minister Aqazadeh at Mehrabad Airport on his return from the 76th OPEC oil ministers' meeting in Geneva — recorded]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency, I would like you to give your evaluation of the recent OPEC oil ministers' meeting.
[Aqazadeh] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. This session was particularly important, because several OPEC members intended to increase their quotas by floating prices. The Islamic Republic made a strong protest against this, and during the conference raised various issues. Eventually, it succeeded in entering a clause in the resolution of the meeting, which is exactly in line with the stance of the Islamic Republic; that is, all resolutions passed by OPEC maintain their validity, and any solution put forward on increasing quotas should be on the basis of fixed prices and incomes.

During this session, some countries raised another issue to the effect that a committee be set up to determine a fair market share for OPEC and to find and propose ways of gaining this share. During this session, we stated that any possible solution should be based on prices, that is, if the OPEC quota were increased, and if prices were to fall, the increase would not make up for the lower income. We reserved our right to vote only for those proposals of the committee which would be in line with the stances of the Islamic Republic; otherwise, we will not agree with the proposal. [as heard] For this reason and because of floating prices, this session was particularly important in view of the fact that several of the ministers held press conferences before the session and had sufficiently created an adverse climate on this matter.

[Question] What do you think the effect of this session will be on prices and production before the next session, an emergency meeting, is held?
[Aqazadeh] As I said, in order to prevent any adverse effect of this session's discussion on the market, we strongly entered two points in the resolution to the effect that the previous OPEC resolutions should be respected and the quotas should be fixed on the basis of each country's needs. We hope that all OPEC members will follow this path so as to prevent any pressure or disruption on the market. I hope this will be observed, for apart from OPEC all other producers have tried to produce more, up to their maximum production level.

In the course of the session I raised a very fundamental issue. I said that those outside OPEC wish to return OPEC's quota to it, but with lower prices. If we were to wait and face these difficulties for 2 years, and if we were to refuse to submit to this pressure, we would succeed in regaining our quotas at fair prices. I therefore believe that by maintaining its unity and solidarity, and by remaining patient vis-a-vis difficulties, OPEC will be able to gain its quota at true prices. But without this solidarity, OPEC will suffer serious losses.

[Question] As you kindly mentioned, a committee was set up to review OPEC's share of the international oil market. Iran became a member of this committee at first, but later it was said that Iran apologized and resigned from the committee. What was the reason for this?
[Aqazadeh] The reason was not so important. We wanted to gain our rights at the session, and not in committees. We believed we would be able to express ourselves better in the session if we were given a free hand instead of trying to gain our rights in the committees, where a majority votes is required but in sessions a unanimous vote is needed.

[Question] You have defended both previous OPEC prices and its quotas. Would you please explain how it is possible to achieve both objectives while repulsing the pressure exerted on prices and quotas?
[Aqazadeh] We raised the point that OPEC members are the major customers of the industrial countries by importing their manufactured goods. We have many tools at our disposal which would enable us to prevent any drop in prices or our quotas. One such tool is imports, and we believe that our future policies will depend on our relations with those countries which are buying our oil. Of course, I do not think that there would be a drastic reduction in the short term, because there is no room for further reduction. It was being discussed at the session that OPEC's true share should be bigger, but they tried to attach strings to a bigger share, to which we did not agree.

[Question] In view of the existing realities of the international oil market, how do you forecast the near future?
[Aqazadeh] To me, the near future is not too bleak. The point is to wait and see what proposals and solutions will be put forward by the committee during the coming year.

Radio Comments Basis of Nation's Foreign Policy

GF110614 Tehran International Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] During his meetings with Saudi officials, Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati affirmed the Islamic Republic's stands on a number of issues, especially those concerning relations with Islamic countries. He said: The development of relations with Third World countries, especially Islamic countries, occupies a special priority in the Islamic Republic's foreign policy. Our foreign policy is designed to concentrate on good neighborly relations.

The statement given by Velayati was not a contemporary political and diplomatic game known to those who work in his vital domain. His remarks were a genuine reflection of the bases defined by Islamic law and recorded by Islamic history as a most splendid means for peaceful coexistence. It has been proven through the Islamic experiment and emphasized through practice and in reality that Muslims are very eager to keep their promises with those who do not harbor aggression and hence do not need to worry about conspiracies against them.

It is believed that the Islamic Republic's problem in dealing politically and diplomatically with others stems from two bases. The first basis concerns the oppositionist media campaigns waged against the Islamic Revolution, in which the cartels associated with imperialist propaganda have depicted the Islamic Republic as aspiring to expand at the expense of other peoples and countries. Through its feverish campaigns, international imperialism always tries to plant the seeds of evil among people so that they will treat with caution and trepidation the Islamic Republic's intentions, which in reality are based only on publicizing good, love, and better deeds.

The reason for this imperialist campaign against the Islamic Revolution is that imperialists are afraid of the possible effects of the Islamic Revolution on the deprived peoples of the world. Such effects may place the deprived masses in confrontation with imperialist policies which are aimed against their interests and aspirations. Such effects might also produce an awareness rejecting the imperialist existence in these countries, thereby harming imperialist interests and privileges. That is why imperialists cleverly and astutely have undertaken to create suspicion so that people could not liaise with the Islamic Revolution and the interests of imperialism could be securely and safely maintained vis-a-vis opposition by the masses.

The other basis for the crisis of relations between the Islamic Republic and other countries is summed up by the fact that the state of understanding [of the Islamic Republic] among those peoples, countries, and regimes, places them in a situation where it is difficult for them to feel reassured about the Islamic Republic's proposals for sincere dealings which are based on doctrinal foundations that urge it to deal with others with objectivity, truth, and sincerity. Through the accumulation of negativeness produced by wrong political and diplomatic relations currently held among various regimes and governments, some countries have realized that truth in interrelations is not one of today's characteristics or qualities. They believe that suspicion exists in relations between any two countries or regimes.

The Islamic Republic came into existence to revitalize moral and fundamental values. It has been emphasizing, through practical and tangible deeds, the credibility of the revolutionary and moral principles canvassed by great Islam. However, the extreme sensitivity of many countries has resulted in the portrayal of such a true and principled policy as mere fantasy. Through true daily work and political wisdom, it has been possible to a certain extent to achieve a certain amount of rapprochement in true interrelations. Observers note this rapprochement between the Islamic Republic and many countries. We do not adopt negative stands toward anyone trying to coexist with us in truth, sincerity, and objectivity.

Judicial Council Sets Up Branches To Expedite Work

LD111845 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Excerpt] In a press, radio, and television conference this morning, Supreme Judicial Council spokesman Moqtada'i said: During one of the council sessions last week, Article 49 of the Constitution was discussed with regard to Tehran and existing problems. It was decided that three full-time and two part-time branches should be set-up to expedite the processing of dossiers. In each branch, a legally qualified judge would be present as adviser.

Regarding the organized creation of centers of prostitution and monkarat [deeds prohibited by religion], he said: the council decided to assign revolution prosecutors' offices and courts to investigate the matter in accordance with point one of the single article law on the jurisdiction of revolution prosecutors' offices and courts. In accordance with the same point of the law, revolution prosecutor's offices and courts are authorized to investigate cases of bribery, embezzlement, fraud, and so forth if they create problems in the society, leading to dissatisfaction by the people of government offices and disturb economic and social security. General prosecutors' offices should send dossiers to revolution prosecutors' offices and courts if they come across them.

Ahvaz Demonstration Backs Government, Montazeri

LD112140 Tehran IRNA in English 1516 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., Dec. 11, IRNA — Government employees, workers, shopkeepers, students, tribesmen and paramilitary volunteers held a demonstration here Wednesday.

The demonstrators called for continuation of war until victory, and shouted they are ready to go to the battlefronts.

The commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) in Khuzestan Province and Ahvaz Friday prayers leader spoke to demonstrators.

Para-military volunteers of 'Marchers to Karbala' are to leave here for the battlefronts 14 December.

A nine-article resolution was read at the conclusion of the ceremony in which demonstrators announced their support for the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and for Ayatollah Montazeri's election as the future spiritual leader of the Islamic Revolution.

KEYHAN Calls For 'Serious' Action Against Oppressors

GF101701 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 28 Nov 85 p 19

[Editorial: "Necessity for More Serious Action Against the United States"]

[Text] The expanding colonial policies of the world imperialists cause new events every day, events which are the direct result of the work of the imperialists or a result of reactions of fed-up nations. The fact cannot be denied that using oppressive policies to control the masses and treating them disgracefully would result in nothing but violence from the masses. Paying no attention to the demands of the people living in far flung corners of the world would naturally result in stormy and tumultuous situations, because the people are completely fed up with their lot.

We can see that revolutionary movements and violent confrontations are on the increase these days compared to the past.

Therefore, whatever happens in the world these days is nothing but the natural reaction of the fed-up masses against the course of dominance over them. These are genuine and calculated reactions. These movements are logical. The movements have nothing to do with corruption or contamination. It is these movements which will eventually lead the people to their ideologies.

Killing defenseless people instead of dealing directly with the perpetrators of the crimes questions the legality of such moves. Furthermore, such deeds would be interpreted as useless and meaningless.

Just as the slaughter of people by men in authority is evil, similarly killing defenseless people, whatever the excuse, is unforgivable.

During such circumstances, the latest air piracy and the events that followed, must be throughly investigated. Events that follow, even as a consequence of the enragement of the deprived masses, will serve no useful purpose to world revolutionaries. Such actions are in the interest of the imperialists and in line with their terrorist aims. Such actions would be interpreted as justifying terrorism and the brutal policies of the imperialists.

Therefore, such moves, which result in joint action unrelated to their real motive, will not serve any useful purpose toward the downfall of the world exploiters and the mercenaries of the region. It is therefore hoped that the world revolutionaries will devote their total efforts to taking steps against the world oppressors in a more serious way.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Radio Cites Battle Report

LD111724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Dec 85

[Text] According to a report of the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, following recent successful operations by the combatants of Islam in Babahadi region, west of the country, the enemy launched a counterattack yesterday. During this counterattack, two enemy tanks and four other vehicles were set on fire and destroyed.

According to this report, the warriors of Islam in the country's western and northwestern fronts opened accurate artillery and mortar fire and destroyed several enemy trenches and killed or wounded 10 Iraqi troops. During these clashes, two enemy tanks, four other vehicles, and a mortar were damaged.

On the southern fronts of the imposed war, the enemy's command posts and supply axes came under fire from the warriors of Islam and, as a result, the Iraqi forces suffered some losses and casualties. During the past 24 hours, the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr came under the enemy's long-range artillery fire.